



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES

ORGANIZATION OF A CENTRAL SECTION OF THE AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

THE first meeting of the Central Section of the American Anthropological Association was held at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois, on April 21, 1922. Dr. Berthold Laufer, as chairman of the Provisional Committee, extended a word of welcome to the meeting and recited briefly the events which have led to the formation of a branch or section of the American Anthropological Association in the middle west. The organization of local branches in affiliation with the parent Association was authorized by an amendment passed by the American Anthropological Association at its Brooklyn meeting. The purpose of the Central Section is to unite persons interested in anthropology who reside in the middle west, to provide them with a medium for regular meetings, to promote the cause of anthropology in general, and to stimulate research in the archaeology and history of the middle west in particular.

The morning session was devoted to organization and the election of officers. A constitution was adopted, and the following officers elected: *President*, S. A. Barrett, Director Public Museum, Milwaukee; *Vice-Presidents*, W. C. Mills and Chas. E. Brown; *Secretary* and *Treasurer*, Ralph Linton;¹ *Council*, Berthold Laufer, Frederick Starr, Alanson Skinner, George R. Fox, L. B. Wolfenson, Chas. Owen, Chas. G. Schoewe, E. K. Putnam, Chas. R. Keyes, Edward Sapir, M. R. Gilmore, A. E. Jenks, and Hutton Webster. Berthold Laufer, Frederick Starr, Alanson Skinner, George R. Fox, and L. B. Wolfenson were elected to form an executive committee to cooperate with the officers in the management of the Section.

Votes of thanks were extended to the Field Museum of Natural History, to the Department of Anthropology of that Museum, and to Berthold Laufer, Otto L. Schmidt, and Edward E. Ayer. The members of the Central Section then adjourned for luncheon at which they were the guests of Edward E. Ayer.

¹ The position of Corresponding Secretary, provided for in the constitution is left vacant for the present, the duties of the office being performed by the Secretary-Treasurer.

The afternoon session was devoted to the reading and discussion of two papers, one by Fay-Cooper Cole on his projected trip to Borneo and Sumatra under the auspices of the Field Museum of Natural History, and the other by Ralph Linton on the results of the Marquesan Expedition of the Bishop Museum of Honolulu, Hawaii.

Prof. Frederick Starr of the University of Chicago then took the members to the building of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, where he gave an interesting talk on a collection of souvenirs of Mount Fuji (maps, color prints, paintings, and books) obtained by him in Japan and temporarily exhibited in the rooms of the Academy.

The members of the Section then adjourned to the Union League Club for dinner, where they were the guests of Dr. Otto L. Schmidt. After dinner the Section was reconvened, and Dr. Otto L. Schmidt elected an honorary member.

The Section then visited the building of the Chicago Historical Society, where Milford G. Chandler exhibited his collection of Indian objects and rendered selections of Indian music on the flute.

An offer of the use of the Field Museum of Natural History as a permanent headquarters for the Central Section, made by Mr. D. C. Davies, Director of that institution, was accepted by the Central Section.

The new organization has been well supported by middle western Anthropologists. On Aug. 1st it showed an enrollment of thirty-two members. Seventeen of these are former members of the American Anthropological Association while the remaining fifteen have not previously been connected with that organization.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CENTRAL SECTION OF THE AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

1. *Name and Purpose.* The name of the organization shall be the Central Section of the American Anthropological Association. Its purpose shall be to promote the cause of anthropology by means of a closer fraternization of the students in the central states.

2. *Officers.* The officers shall be a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary-treasurer, and a corresponding secretary, to be elected at the annual meeting for a term of one year. There shall be a council of not more than twenty members elected annually. From this council five members shall be elected to form an executive committee. The management of the Section shall be vested in an Executive Council consisting of the officers and executive committee.

3. *Membership and Dues.* There shall be two classes of members. Members of the American Anthropological Association resident in the

middle west may become members of the Central Section by signifying to the Secretary their desire to be enrolled in it. They are exempt from dues to the Central Section. In joining the Central Section they forfeit none of their rights and privileges as members of the parent Association.

Persons who are not members of the American Anthropological Association, and who do not wish to join it, are eligible as Associate Members of the Central Section. Their election must be confirmed by the Executive Council. They are permitted to attend all meetings of the Section, but can not vote and are not eligible as officers. The dues for Associate Membership shall be one dollar (\$1.00) a year, payable in advance. Associate members may become regular members at any time by joining the American Anthropological Association.

4. The Central Section is autonomous in all questions pertaining to its own organization and affairs, and is free in the choice of time and place for its meetings. It shall recognize and support the *American Anthropologist* as its medium of publication, and the *American Anthropologist* shall publish a report of the proceedings at its meetings.

5. The secretary-treasurer of the Section shall be empowered to submit to the treasurer of the American Anthropological Association vouchers for the necessary expenses countersigned by himself and the president of the Central Section which shall be honored by the treasurer of the parent Association. Such expenses shall in no case exceed one dollar (\$1.00) a year for every enrolled member who is a member of the American Anthropological Association.

6. At least one meeting a year shall be held at a time and place to be designated by the Executive Council. The rules and precedent of the American Anthropological Association shall govern such meetings. Additional meetings may be held at the discretion of the Executive Council.

AMERICAN ANTHROPOIDS

At the April meeting of the National Academy of Sciences Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn announced the discovery by Mr. Harold J. Cook, consulting geologist, of Agate, Nebraska, of what appeared to be the tooth of an anthropoid, an order of animal life hitherto supposed to be entirely wanting in the New World. Upon receipt of this tooth from its discoverer it was examined by Dr. Osborn and Dr. William D. Matthew and later examined and reported upon by Curator William K. Gregory and Dr. Milo Hellman, who concluded that "on the whole we think its nearest resemblances are with '*Pithecanthropus*' and with men rather than with apes." On the basis of these very careful studies Dr. Osborn decided to make this tooth the type of a new genus and species, *Hesperopithecus haroldcookii*. This discovery constitutes an event of the utmost importance for the science of anthropology no less than for geology. Future developments will be watched with keen interest.

"AN important contribution to the controversy over the Piltdown Skull was made by Profs. Elliot Smith and Hunter at a meeting of the Anatomical Society held on May 12, when they exhibited a reconstruction of the skull and its endocrinal cast. The reconstruction has been made by a careful and minute examination and correlation of the anatomical points of the fragments of the skull. The result confirms generally the reconstructions made by Dr. Smith Woodward and Mr. Pycraft when first the skull was discovered, and agrees in showing the remarkable breadth of the skull and its low capacity, which is, in each case, placed below 1300 c. c. This later reconstruction, however, differs in one important particular. The occipital fragment assumes a more vertical position, with the effect that the skull is brought into closer relation with the skull of the anthropoids. As a result, the cranium falls into complete harmony with the chimpanzee-like jaw, and the paradox which has hitherto been a stumbling-block to the acceptance of the jaw as indubitably belonging to the fragments of the cranium now disappears."—*Nature*, June 3.

DURING July, A. I. Hallowell was enabled to continue his linguistic and ethnological investigation of the St. Francis Abenaki through the generous support of Messrs. George G. Heye and Frederick S. Dickson of New York, Vance C. McCormick of Harrisburg, F. H. Goff of Cleveland, and the Anthropological Society of Philadelphia.

MR. A. RADCLIFFE BROWN, known for his anthropological researches in West Australia and the Andaman Islands, has been lecturing during the past year at the University of Cape Town, where he holds the position of social anthropology. He is also honorary curator of ethnology at the Transvaal Museum.

MR. N. C. NELSON has left for Europe, where he will visit the chief centers of archaeological research in the interests of the American Museum of Natural History. His itinerary includes Norway, Sweden, Spain, and Belgium.

ON June 8 Dr. T. T. Waterman returned to Washington from field work for the Bureau of American Ethnology among the Haida and Tlingit Indians of the southernmost part of Alaska.

DR. RAYMOND C. DODGE, Professor of Psychology in Wesleyan University, is Chairman of the Division of Anthropology and Psychology of the National Research Council for the year 1922-23.

MR. JOHN L. BAER, who recently contributed an article to the *Anthropologist* on bannerstones, has been continuing researches in the field along the same line.

MR. JOHN P. HARRINGTON, Ethnologist in the Bureau of American Ethnology, returned to Washington on July 6 after a most successful season among the tribal remnants of California.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM H. HOLMES and Dr. Aleš Hrdlička of the U. S. National Museum have been elected Honorary Associates of the Sociedad Cubana de Historia Natural "Felipe Poey" of Habana, Cuba.

COUNT BÉGOUEN has been named to succeed the late Emile Cartailhac as Professor of Anthropology in the University of Toulouse and Curator of Anthropology in the Natural History Museum.

DR. GEORGE P. DONEHOO, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, a student of the archaeology and ethnology of the state of Pennsylvania of long standing, has been appointed State Librarian and Director of the Pennsylvania State Museum.

MAY 1 Mr. Neil M. Judd, Curator of American Archaeology at the U. S. National Museum, left for New Mexico to resume direction of the Pueblo Bonito Expedition of the National Geographic Society; he returned to Washington late in September after a very successful season. During his absence Mr. John L. Baer served as Acting Curator of American Archaeology.

At the second annual meeting of the Southwestern Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held at the University of Arizona, Tucson, January 26-28, 1922, the following papers in Archaeology and Anthropology were presented:

Discovery of three skeletons of the Hohokam race in southern Arizona, a prehistoric desert people of the Southwest, by C. J. Sarle.

A prehistoric skull excavated near Tucson, by Robert F. Gilder.

Orientation of prehistoric house outlines near Bear Canyon, Tucson, Arizona, by H. B. Leonard and A. E. Douglass.

Yaqui ceremonial dances, by Mrs. Phebe Bogan.

Native American artists, by Edgar L. Hewett.

Life forms in the pottery decoration of the Pueblo area, by Kenneth M. Chapman.

Progress report in research in the Jemez region, by Wesley Bradfield.

Some archaeological studies in the neighborhood of Flagstaff, by L. F. Brady.

Under the section of History and Sociology R. E. Twitchell discussed "Pueblo land tenures in New Mexico and Arizona."

FROM an article in *Science* (March 17) it appears that from 1912 to 1921 inclusive 24 doctorates were conferred in Anthropology. The greatest number, six, was in 1915; in 1912 and 1919 there were none; in 1921 four.

DR. ALEŠ HRDLIČKA, Curator of Physical Anthropology in the U. S. National Museum, is to serve the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor in an advisory capacity on matters relating to the field of physical anthropology.

APRIL 25 Sir Arthur Keith began the second series of a course of lectures on "Anthropological Problems of the British Empire," the general subject of the series being "Racial Problems of Africa."

DR. ROLAND B. DIXON, Professor of Anthropology at Harvard University, has been elected an honorary member of the Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa in that institution.

AT the close of the last academic year Dr. John C. Merriam received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Yale and Princeton Universities, and the degree of Doctor of Laws from Wesleyan; Dr. Livingston Farrand received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Princeton; and Mr Vilhjalmur Stefansson the same degree from the University of Iowa.

DR. P. E. GODDARD of the American Museum of Natural History, accompanied by Lieutenant G. T. Emmons of Princeton, left New York early in June for the North Pacific Coast, with the object of collecting specimens and authentic data to make possible an early completion of the North Pacific Coast Hall in the Museum.

AT the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Iowa Academy of Science, held at Drake University, Des Moines, April 28 and 29, two papers on American archaeology were presented: "The new Albin inscribed tablet," by Ellison Orr, and "Decorative markings on some fragments of Indian pottery from Mills County, Iowa," by Paul R. Rowe.

ON April 24 Dr. Malinowski began a course of eighteen lectures at the London School of Economics on "The Sociology and Economics of Some Island Communities." This course embodies the results of an intensive study of the culture of the Papuo-Melanesian communities around the eastern end of New Guinea of four years' duration.

EARL H. MORRIS, in company with Charles L. Parnheimer of New York City is making a general reconnaissance of the Navajo Mountain region of New Mexico.